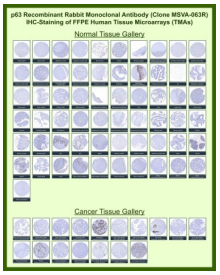
p63 Antibody for IHC / TP63 Immunohistochemistry Antibody [clone MSVA-063R] (V6137)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6137-100UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6137-20UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	MSVA-063R
UniProt	Q9H3D4
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1:100-1:200
Limitations	This p63 / TP63 antibody is available for research use only.



p63 Antibody for IHC Tissue Microarray (TMA). Immunohistochemistry analysis of Tumor protein 63 / TP63 in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human normal and cancer tissue microarrays using recombinant rabbit monoclonal p63 antibody clone MSVA-063R. Tissue microarray (TMA) staining with HRP-DAB brown chromogen demonstrates highly specific nuclear localization in basal epithelial cell layers and squamous cell populations, while most glandular and non-epithelial tissues remain largely negative. Within tumor tissue microarrays, strong nuclear staining is observed in cancers with squamous differentiation, supporting its use as a basal cell and squamous lineage marker. Evaluation across large TMA panels enables clear visualization of epithelial architecture and basal cell compartments across diverse tissue types under standardized conditions. The observed staining patterns align with reported TP63 expression profiles in the Human Protein Atlas.

Description

Tumor protein 63 (TP63) is a nuclear transcription factor of the p53 family that is essential for epithelial development, basal cell maintenance, and stratified tissue organization. In this context, p63 Antibody for IHC is a cornerstone tool for

visualizing nuclear TP63 expression in tissue sections, where its highly restricted staining pattern provides immediate insight into epithelial structure, cell lineage, and tissue integrity.

p63 antibody, also known as TP63 antibody or Tumor protein 63 antibody in the literature, is one of the most widely used immunohistochemistry markers in epithelial biology and pathology. In IHC applications, TP63 produces strong, crisp nuclear staining that is characteristically confined to basal epithelial cells, while differentiated luminal cells remain negative. This sharp contrast creates a highly interpretable staining pattern that clearly outlines glandular architecture and epithelial compartmentalization, making a TP63 Immunohistochemistry Antibody especially valuable for morphology-driven analysis.

The IHC differentiator is particularly powerful for TP63 because interpretation depends on spatial distribution and cellular context rather than signal intensity alone. p63 Antibody for IHC enables precise identification of basal cell layers in tissues such as prostate, skin, and squamous epithelia, where nuclear staining highlights the interface between basal and differentiated compartments. This makes it a critical marker for evaluating epithelial organization, confirming basal cell presence, and distinguishing tissue subtypes based on structural staining patterns.

Clone MSVA-063R is a recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody developed for consistent and reproducible performance in immunohistochemistry. A key differentiating strength of this clone is its validation on human tissue microarrays (TMAs), where staining has been assessed across a broad spectrum of normal and cancer tissues. These data demonstrate strong nuclear staining in basal epithelial compartments of normal tissues, including stratified and glandular epithelia, while non-epithelial tissues show minimal to no signal. In cancer tissues, TP63 staining is prominently observed in squamous cell carcinomas and other tumors with basal-like differentiation, while many adenocarcinomas lack staining, reinforcing its value as a lineage-associated marker.

TMA-based validation provides a significant advantage for IHC-focused antibodies because it confirms staining consistency, specificity, and interpretability across many tissue types within a single experimental framework. For TP63, this approach highlights its highly conserved nuclear localization and its reproducible basal cell-restricted pattern across diverse biological contexts. The ability to observe expected staining across dozens of tissue types strengthens confidence in both antibody performance and biological relevance.

In practical IHC workflows, the p63 Antibody for IHC is particularly useful for identifying basal cell populations, assessing epithelial differentiation states, and evaluating tumor phenotype in tissue sections. Its strong nuclear signal and clear negative background in non-expressing cells allow for confident interpretation, even in complex or heterogeneous samples. Because TP63 staining directly reflects epithelial lineage and basal cell identity, it remains one of the most reliable nuclear markers for tissue-based analysis.

Overall, Tumor protein 63 antibody clone MSVA-063R is highly optimized for immunohistochemistry applications that require precise nuclear localization, tissue-context interpretation, and broad validation across normal and cancer tissues. Its combination of recombinant monoclonal consistency and TMA-supported performance makes it a top-tier choice for studies of epithelial biology, basal cell architecture, and TP63-associated disease processes.

Learn more about p63 expression, basal cell identification, epithelial differentiation, and stem cell biology on our p63 Antibody / Basal Cell Marker Antibody page.

This antibody is also part of a broader collection of IHC antibodies validated by tissue microarray analysis, supporting consistent staining across normal and cancer tissues.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the p63 Antibody for IHC / TP63 Immunohistochemistry Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

2. This TP63 / Tumor protein 63 antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in human HEK293 cells.

3. Manual Protocol: Freshly cut sections should be used (less than 10 days between cutting and staining). Heat-induced antigen retrieval for 5 minutes in an autoclave at 121oC in pH 7.8 Target Retrieval Solution buffer. Apply the antibody at a dilution of 1:150 at 37oC for 60 minutes. Visualization of bound antibody by the EnVision Kit (Dako, Agilent) according to the manufacturer's directions.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment (around amino acids 600-680) of human TP63 protein (exact sequence is proprietary) was used as the immunogen for the p63 Antibody for IHC / TP63 Immunohistochemistry Antibody.

Storage

p63 / TP63 antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.

Alternate Names

TP63 immunohistochemistry antibody, Tumor protein 63 IHC antibody, p63 basal cell marker antibody, TP63 epithelial marker antibody

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